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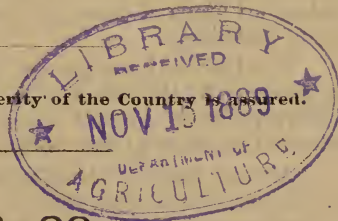
Farmer

AND

NEW FARM.

OUR 26TH YEAR.

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,
THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

AND NEW FARM.

Vol. XXVI. BALTIMORE, November 13, 1889. No. 12.

For The Maryland Farmer.

ON FARMER'S POLITICS.

The principal necessity of farmers taking part in politics arises from this fact: They are always given the hardest row to hoe and no facilities for lightening the labor.

The ancient Hebrews were to make bricks without straw. The farmers of today are to pay taxes to help everyone except themselves, and no chance is given them to have even half a show towards raising the money to pay with.

Herein we find the reason why our farmers should resolve to go into politics; to right this great wrong by just laws enacted and enforced.

Elect such men, and only such, as will do the work which is needed—men upon whom you can depend to carry forward with energy the removal of useless office

holders, the cutting off of every extravagance, the stopping of every leak, till taxes are only needed for legitimate government, and the great burdens are removed.

Begin at the caucus, with this purpose before you and keep it in view in every movement you may make. Be sure and secure nominations of this character in every State as are most likely to be elected. In Maryland, which is democratic, make the democratic nominations right at all hazards, and if you can afterward do so make the republican nominations in the same line. In Pennsylvania, which is republican, make the republican nominations right at all hazards, and if you can afterwards do so make the democratic nominations in the same line. Pay attention most to that party which is in the ascendant, and if you can get the right men there, your influence will be felt far

sooner, than if you attempt an independent movement in the outset.

You want, however, all the officers, from the State law maker to the President of the United States, and do not be contented until they are so far enlisted in your work that you may be sure of justice in your taxes, in your earnings, in the protection you receive against monopolies, trusts, great corporations and frauds of every description.

In this action there is no abandonment of principle. The great work needed by the farmer is an assured prosperity, and this for the time being is of far more importance than anything which may divide the two great parties. To secure this, let the smaller matters lie dormant so far as your present action is concerned. Turn your efforts to that point where you can soonest accomplish this object; the others are not abandoned, they are only made subordinate to the greatest work—which is a work of necessity.

The readers will see readily what is meant here. We farmers have a mission in politics which is greater than party fealty, which over-rides all party, which should make use of party to secure its ends. The prosperity of the farmer, his freedom from the oppressions of other classes, his retention of his home and of a comfortable share of the necessities of human life, demand that this shall be the position of the farmer in his political action.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ESTIMATING COSTS.

I see that in many cases in estimating the cost of a thing, it is not done by the actual amount paid to produce it; but by the amount it would bring if bought in open market. Is this right? The cost

of a dozen eggs might be eight cents, from my own hens; but if I bought them in market I might have to pay 40 cents for them. Now if I take that dozen eggs for my own use, to eat or set, and am asked for their cost, should I say 40 cents when they actually represented an outlay of only 8?

D. S.

For The Maryland Farmer.

A NEW BREED.

Your correspondent Nisbet, it seems to me, is rather too sanguine when he says: "I may be alone in the belief; still I do believe the day is not far distant when a distinct breed of American cattle will come to the front, which will throw into the shade anything thus far shown in imported stock."

I don't know what period of time he means by "not far distant," but when he admits that breeds of imported stock "have the foundation of hundreds of years back of them to help them," the new breed will not for a very long time seriously interfere with those at present existing, unless those who propose to form it expect to bring it forth ready made, without any previous time-consuming preparation.

If those who are dissatisfied with the present breeds of stock would try to make further improvement in them, they would be doing a good service; but to try to form a new breed that is not needed, is a waste of time and labor.

But does Nisbet know how very hopeful he is when he expects the new breed will give "an immense quantity of the richest milk—the quantity of the best Holstein record, and the quality of the best Jersey record?" Let us see what kind of a cow Nisbet will have when his bright anticipations are realized: I will draw it very mildly, won't go to extremes at all, so will

take 80 pounds of milk per day as the "best Holstein record," and as the "best Jersey record," one pound of butter from 10 pounds of milk; that would give us the "best 'new breed' record," 8 pounds of butter per day or 56 pounds per week.

Nisbet says: "It can be done and it will speedily do away with the flinging of 'scrub' at every American cow." Yes, if it can, it will.

A. L. CROSBY.

For The Maryland Farmer.

TO MAKE FARMING PAY.

In a single sentence, it is to give close attention to details, if farming is to pay. And some of those details may be considered as follows:

1. Have good animals on the farm, from the smallest to the largest—from bees through every grade to the 2000 pound oxen.

2. Be careful of this stock, especially in the matter of housing it and feeding it. The feeding should be adapted to the needs of the animal to be fed and must be liberal.

3. The fertilizer made on the farm should be carefully saved, should be fitted for the different crops by any purchased additions needed, and should be applied in quantities best adapted to the land planted.

4. The preparation of the land should be thorough, the land planted at the proper time, and the cultivation should go on methodically and nothing be neglected to insure an abundant yield.

5. Hire good help and keep them at work steadily on the farm just as the manufacturer would in his factory. Remember, also, you are hiring yourself and

if you would be paid you must work steadily and well.

6. Have good agricultural implements to work with—not necessarily expensive ones, but such as are strong, durable and effective. Those which save manual labor largely are most desirable.

7. Work only as much land as you can thoroughly enrich and work to advantage. The day is past for skimming superficially over vast fields and gathering little more than the wind.

8. Put your produce in good shape for market, deliver it properly and get a fair price for it.

It is in this way that wide-awake men make farming pay as well as, or better than, any other laborious pursuit.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Opposition to all adulterations and frauds;

To all monopolies and trusts;

To extravagant and unjust taxation;

To the holding of vast tracts of our land by foreigners.

We advocate that every family should own their home;

This home to a liberal extent should not be liable for debt;

This home, to the same extent, should be free from taxation;

The reward for labor should equal that of the professions.

Our politics is not for party, but is for the general welfare;

More farmers in our legislatures;

More money and less taxes;

Farmers must league together and redeem the land.

For The Maryland Farmer.

PEACHES IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

The *Hagerstown Mail* enumerates the well known facts that Peaches have been gradually moving south for many years, citing their abandonment by the New Jersey growers, then their removal into the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula, and now their virtual abandonment in the northern parts of Delaware and Maryland. It says:

Southern Maryland is the native home of the peach. The trees grow wild in the fence corners and produce year after year abundantly. Seedling trees have been known to live and bear fruit for 50 years. No better fruit can be grown on our south mountain peach belt nor anywhere else.

It further says:

That peach lands will continue to sell there for \$10 or \$15 per acre whilst the stony ground at the foot of our mountains sells for \$100 cannot be expected. They are nearer to market and shipment by boat is cheaper and in every way better than rail.

And again:

The few orchards of Calvert county bore abundantly the past year.

For the Maryland Farmer.

BUILDING A HOUSE.

Perhaps there are few things more fascinating than the planning and building of a dwelling house for ones own use, or for the family home.

Many an hour have we spent pleasantly, drawing these plans and discussing them, even when there was no immediate prospect of being able to build them.

Then, when we have seen plans pictured in books and papers, how often have we

taken them beside the evening lamp and with the members of the family clustered around discussed their conveniences and how they could be improved.

We have built some houses for our own use in different localities, and we have in times past owned several houses, and we have invariably found how these could have been rendered better by some slight alterations, changes of doors or windows, or modifications of the closets or rooms, or small additions to width, or length, or height.

We intend to give occasionally plans supplied us by the Press Association, as in the present number, but we advise our readers who are thinking of building to use them as suggestive, making such modifications as their experience may require. Each person can see points where with little or no cost, perhaps with actual saving of cost in some cases, improvements can be added.

We have always had in mind a few items as most desirable when persons build, for example:

As little waste room as possible in hallways and passages. The chimneys in the inside partitions and as few in number as possible. A front stairway and a back stairway, and the cellar way opening into the kitchen. Abundance of closet room, from the highest bedroom to the kitchen. Water every where in the house where needed. The house heated from the cellar if possible. Every room private. The sitting room to be the pleasantest room in the house. Dining room and kitchen, pantry and dish-closet, to be arranged with the view of saving steps.

As we advocate that every family should own their home, so we shall from time to time give illustrations merely as helps; unless indeed by chance one shall meet the ideal in full.

A FARMER'S HOME.

\$2500, \$2700 all labor counted in.

The farm house plan which is here given shows a rear entrance so arranged that one may come in from that direction and pass up stairs without going through other rooms. This is one distinctive requirement of a farm house. The front entrance is not necessarily different from that of any other house.

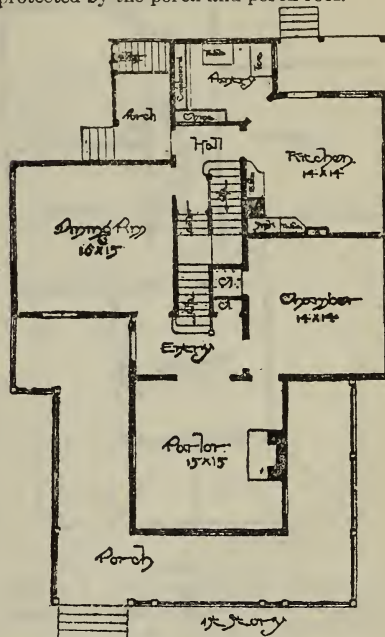


ELEVATION.

In the plan the isolation of the kitchen from the dining and other rooms is not greatly different from a city or ordinary farm house, being nothing more than a hall which has a china closet opening off from it, which is inclosed by doors. The front and rear stairway meet on a landing in the middle of the house and continue to the second floor as one stairway. This provides a separation from the other parts of the house and is economical because of the small space required to provide front and rear stairway accommodation. It saves a part of the cost of one stairway. The cellar stairway goes down under the front stairway from the rear.

On the first floor there is a parlor in which is placed a grate, a bedroom which is provided with a large closet, and a dining room, kitchen and pantry. There is a closet in the main hall in front. The kitchen is provided with a sink, the water supply, therefore, being from a force pump in the kitchen or a wind mill force pump to tank in attic. By this means there is hot and cold water over the kitchen sink, which is a convenience not ordinarily found in a farm house. Connected with the kitchen sink are two tables and a drain board. On the first table near the kitchen flue could be placed dishes to be washed, from whence they could be transferred to a pan in the sink, washed and placed to drain on the drain board, and from thence placed on the table at the right after they have been wiped. These tables afford conveniences in the separation of meat and vegetables before cooking. In the pantry, which is connected with the kitchen, there is a dough board, flour bin, cupboard and place

for an ice box. There is a passageway to the cellar on the outside as well as on the inside of the house. The former is covered and protected by the porch and porch roof.



GROUND FLOOR.

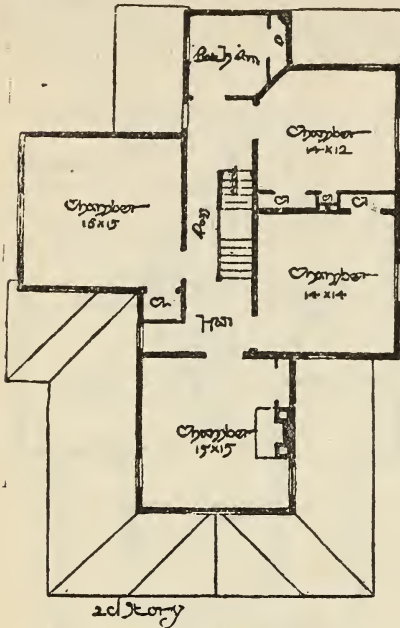
On the second floor there are four bed rooms and a bathroom, each of which is provided with a good closet. The halls are well lighted, and there is a passageway by stairs to attic, in which could be arranged an additional bed room if desired. In case of necessity two beds could be placed in any of the second floor rooms.

No flue is shown in the dining room or the room over it. It is the thought of the writer that the saving in brick work and stoves would provide a furnace which would furnish heat for the entire house at less expense than by any other means.

A bathroom can be placed in a country house and the convenience of hot and cold water afforded with the same ease that it can be done in a city. A tank in the attic which may be pumped cistern water will furnish the source of supply for hot and cold water. The hot water is provided by making a pipe connection which passes through the kitchen stove into a hot water receiver and from thence to the kitchen sink and bathroom, all of which can be supplied to a farmhouse as readily as any other building. The waste water from bath, sink and water closet can pass to a vault outside. The matter of the expense of caring for plumbing apparatus is often spoken of. If it is well put in and well arranged, there is no reason why there should be any expense attached to its

WATER and WOOD should be always at hand for the use of the home workers. They should not go into the cold air to obtain them.

maintenance. It should be as permanent, satisfactory and inexpensive to keep up as a stove wall.



SECOND STORY.

This house was enlarged from a smaller building which cost \$1,800. This would cost about \$2,700 on account of its size.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Intelligent feeding is as necessary for the hog as for any other animal. It will not thrive on anything and everything.

Overfeeding the hens may be the cause of leg weakness, soft eggs, poor hatches and apoplexy, and is often the cause of hens becoming egg bound.

A writer on equine subjects gives what he says is an Arab test: "Observe your horse when he is drinking out of a brook; if, in bringing down his head, he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities and all parts of his body are built symmetrically."

The whole secret of successful turkey raising is summed up by a California poultry man thus: Let the little ones alone; keep them shut up at night; keep them free from lice.

Authorities in such matters advise the marketing of comb honey while fresh, as it gains the best prices while in this condition.

ORNAMENTAL BASKET.

The engraving shows a basket designed for a souvenir or birthday offering, recently described in "Vick's" by a Paris correspondent. As any lady fond of home decoration can make it, and be repaid for the time expended, we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.



FLOWER BASKET FOR TABLE DECORATION.

The under part is of common wire and the white chenille floral wire is wrapped through and through the spaces. The draperies are of gilt colored tulle, and the pompon fringe of silk of varied shades. The bars of ribbons are of gold gauze ribbons. It is a regular camellia basket; roses will do better in a flat shaped receptacle. This was placed in the American department of the Paris exposition, and was full of blush roses and ferns. It is needless to add, it had many admirers, as usually the draperies are of costly velvet and plush; this was of delicate, transparent gauze, and is one of the new articles added to goods usually sold by French florists.

A unique conceit described by this same correspondent is also worthy of repetition, especially as fashions cross the ocean quickly, and this one is likely to find followers here. This conceit consisted of wire umbrellas and parasols covered with sprays of natural roses and designed for a garden party, where the ladies were all to carry floral parasols.

The demand for flowers and foliage for house decorations, church weddings, and the like, is so great that the florists in cities and towns are kept busy. We are assured that the demand this season for flowers, especially cut ones, will be greater than ever. Rare species of orchids are always in request.

Every Farmer can make his Home the abode of untold comforts and pleasures. Do you? Memories will keep such a home a blessing.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

Wm. H. Moon, Glenwood Fruit and Ornamental Nurseries. Morrisville, Pa.

D. H. Patty, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Agents Wanted.

Wiley & Co. General Nurserymen and Importers, Cayuga, N. Y.

Northern Crown Seeds, Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choicest New & Standard Fruits. Bridgeton, N. J.

P. Emerson, Specialties—Peach, Pear & Apple Trees. Wyoming, Del.

H. W. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.
New and Rare Plants.

Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs.

Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Lewis Roesch, Grape Vines and Small Fruits. Fredonia, N. Y.

C. E. Allen, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Roses, Bulbs. Brattleboro, Vt.

Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits. Grapes, etc. Parry, N. J.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Seeds and Thoroughbred Stock. Phil'a, Pa.

Thos. Meehan & Son, Oaks, Rare Ornamentals, Germantown, Pa.

Henry A. Dreer, Seeds, Plants and Garden Supplies. Philadelphia, Pa.

Z. DeForest Ely & Co. The Popular Seedsmen. Philadelphia, Pa.

W.M. Peters & Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.

Robert C. Reeves, Seeds, Fertilizers, Implements. New York, N. Y.

E.B. Richardson & Co. Nurserymen, Salesmen wanted. Geneva, N. Y.

Delano Moore, Farm and Garden Seeds, Presque Isle, Arcostook Co. Me.

Diamond White Grape Co. Best White Grape ever introduced. Brighton, N. Y.

Price & Reed, Imported & Home grown Vegetable & Flower Seeds. Albany, N. Y.

E. & J. C. Williams, Nursery Stock, Grapes & Berries. Montclair, N. J.

Bush & Son & Meissner, Grape Vines. Bushberg, Mo.

Crosman Bros, Seeds & Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

W. D. Beatie, Fruits & Flowers, specially adapted to the South. Atlanta, Ga.

F. Barteldes, & Co. Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Ks.

Miami, The best late Strawberry on Earth. J. D. Krusehke, Box 824. Piqua, Ohio.

Roop & Zile, Seed and Plant Growers. Westminster, Md

Parsons & Sons Co. (Limited), Flushing, N. Y.
Rare Trees & Shrubs.

Fred W. Kelsey, The best Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants. New York, N. Y.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Frank Ford & Sons Seeds & Nursery stock. Ravenna, Ohio.

F. H. Mooers, Eastern grown Garden Seeds. Pittston, Maine.

Seed Potatoes, Standard old, choice new varieties. A.F. Whitright, Nova, O

A. W. Livingston's Sons, Specialty. New Tomatoes. Columbus, O

For the Maryland Farmer.

A CHANGE NECESSARY VIII.

One object I have.

Farmers should in all cases strive to look forward to the day when their labors should become lighter than at present and

when they may find leisure to enjoy the fruits of past labor, planning and good judgment.

It is not a sign of objection to labor, or unwillingness to work, or laziness, when one desires to have at least a few years of his life spent without heavy physical toiling.

I know some farmers who have not a lazy bone in their bodies who nevertheless expect before many years to live a comfortable life with comparatively little hard work. They are planning for it now, and it has been brought especially to their notice from reading suggestions in the Md. Farmer.

Some time ago you, Mr. Editor, suggested that there were three different kinds of crops. You did not put it in these words exactly; but you showed that there were three classes of the farmer's crops—So I may divide them up:

1. Annual crops.
2. Semi-permanent crops.
3. Permanent crops.

And if a market could be had for them all, there was a choice which to grow and upon which the greatest hopes could be placed.

These farmers, without much regard for the letter of your article, caught the spirit of it and are carrying it out to the best of their ability with the expectation of making the future years of their life less laborious than the past and present. I am not averse to saying that I am one of those farmers.

Annual crops require a vast amount of hard labor, from the moment you start to prepare the soil until the final harvesting of the crop. They are vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, beets, etc.; or the cereals, wheat, corn, oats, etc.

The semi-permanent crops do not require as much labor; but still they are very exacting in that respect. They are

the berries—strawberries, raspberries, etc. Also peaches and the grasses.

Then come the permanent crops, among which may be placed asparagus as a vegetable, currants, gooseberries and grapes as small fruits, and orchards of apples, pears, quinces, cherries, nuts, etc. These as they gradually come into bearing, make a vastly less amount of work for the farmer and give him a much larger amount of leisure in which to enjoy his life.

When I saw your article on this subject, I made up my mind that it was a practicable thing, and that there was no reason why it should not be carried out. With some others I talked the matter over and I began at once to put the matter in shape as did three others of my acquaintance.

A part of each farm is devoted to the most permanent crops, and while we labor as constantly as ever now, we can look forward to the time when we shall be able to put aside a large share of the hardest of the work and gather from orchard and from field enough to give an income sufficient for a contented enjoyment of home life.

Necessarily there will be more or less of each of these three classes of crops—if I may venture so to speak of them—on every well regulated farm. Because no thoughtful person will carry all his eggs in one basket. However a small part of the farm will be for annual crops, while a much larger portion will be occupied in semi-permanent and permanent crops.

I do not know that I have succeeded in making my idea clear to your readers Mr.

CHAMPION BALING PRESSES ALL STEEL OR WOOD & STEEL LARGEST LINE MADE IN THE WORLD

REVERSIBLE LEVER PRESS NO DOORS

TWO HORSE FULL CIRCLE NO BRIDGE TO CLIMB BELL RINGS WHEN TO DROP IN PARTITION BLOCK

10 TO 15 TONS TO CAR

4 HORSE FULL CIRCLE AS DESIRED

BELT PRESS NO DANGERS OF BREAKS

BALES ONE TO TWO TONS AN HOUR LOADS 10 TO 15 TONS IN A CAR EASY ON MAN AND BEAST

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST

FAMOUS MFG. CO. QUINCY ILL.

UNDER FULL CONTROL OF FEEDER AT ALL TIMES

GET THE BEST

Editor; but the object I have before me is this: To make the labor gradually lighter, by getting the land into such crops as may be handled at leisure, while their cultivation is done with the smallest amount of costly machinery and at a minimum of labor.

If I can do this I think a great and desirable thing will be accomplished, so that in my old age I can have the extreme pleasure of seeing my family enjoying a competency without devoting every day to exhaustive labor.

Say what you will, farming with all its improvements is no easy life, and he who is able by a little planning and forethought to do away with any part of its hard work is doing a good deed not for himself alone, but for myriads of his fellow laborers.

I do not say positively that this will turn out to be a success; but I have great hopes that it will. It will cost but little to make the trial.

CHAPMAN.

Farms For Sale.

600 Acres, near Morehead City, N. C. A good home. One chance in a thousand.—200 timber, 200 cultivated, 200 permanent evergreen pasture. Remarkably healthy, pure water, cool ocean breezes in summer, snow very rare. Good neighbors, plenty of buildings, R. R. station on the property. The ocean and city in full view. Fish and game in abundance. \$3,500, to suit.

50 Acres. About two miles beyond the city limits, 10 minutes walk from depot. trains

to meet wants of business men, a very desirable suburban home with all pleasant surroundings: beautiful trees and shrubbery, fruits and flowers, landscape gardening, hot-house and grapery, dairy, ice-house and a very commodious barn. Good dwelling for farm help. Water forced into all parts of house and grounds. Situation unsurpassed. Only \$350 an acre, once sold for nearly \$1000 an acre, cash. Terms easy.

10 Acres. Park Heights, beautiful building site, or will divide into two lots—Only \$1500 an acre.

300 Acres. near Cobb's Creek, Va., a beautiful home farm—much fruit and all the advantages of bordering on deep water—steamer from Baltimore, \$8,500.

169 Acres, on Patuxent River, 2 miles from steamboat landing, Weems line. 3 story dwelling in fair condition—2 good 40ft barns, large corn house and large carriage house—2 tenant houses—excellent loamy soil—under all chestnut fencing and divided into three fields. Will sell for \$25 an acre, (worth \$50) half cash. Call and get further directions—This is a Home Farm.

40 Acre Fruit Farm. 1600 to 1800 Peaches, 150 Apples, 75 Pears, 25 Wild Goose Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, all in bearing. 2 acres Blackberries, 1/2 acre Strawberries & Raspberries, 1000 Grape vines. Good dwelling, barns, etc., splendid soft water. Best loamy soil. A pleasant and delightful home, near E. New Market, Md. Only \$2000.—Title perfect.

225 Acres, 21 miles from Baltimore, Baltimore Co., 1/2 mile from station on W. M. R. R. Light soil, 50 acres of wood, Hickory, Oak and Chestnut.—50 acres in Clover and Timothy—Dwelling in good condition, also two tenant houses—Two large healthy apple orchards, abundance of pears, 50 peach trees 2 yrs old—plenty of water—Schools and churches, good roads—Stable room for 20 cows. A most desirable property. \$10,000.

Address MARYLAND FARMER.

BEAUTIFUL SCREENS.

The design for the single fireplace screen given in this column is just suited for the very newest style of rich embroidery. The ground should be of colored "art satin," tint the design with two shades of olive green; then with several shades of rope silk, varying from pale straw color running through the yellows down to golden brown, embroider the whole design in different kinds of point lace stitches, some parts being very open.

The main parts, that, as it were, support the design, must be much more solid. Wherever anything like a circle is introduced, crochet the silk over a metal ring of a size to fit the position it is to occupy, then sew the ring so covered firmly in its place with fine sewing silk. This method enriches the work to an amazing degree, and is quickly done. These rings, obtainable in many sizes, can be substituted with good effect for the little triangles ornamenting the border. The lines on either side of the border should be of Japanese gold cord put on in the way already described. The space between the border and the frame should be of olive green plush.

If preferred, the design can be executed in lustra colors on moleskin, velvet or plush, but this style, though effective, is somewhat out of date.



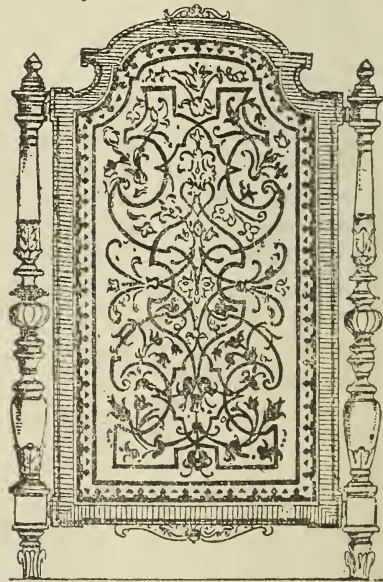
EBONY SCREEN WITH PANEL OF FRENCH RIBBON EMBROIDERY.

The design for a single panel screen in this column is of exactly the kind required for the French ribbon embroidery, which is at present something of a novelty in this country. Exquisite specimens of this charming work are to be seen at the Decorative Art society's

Never desert your farm. It is the best and safest home anyone can possess. The necessities of life are the sure result of your own labor.

rooms, where they may be studied with advantage by any one about to undertake this kind of embroidery. The materials needed are French embroidery ribbon (sometimes called China ribbon) in two or three widths, in plain colors, and also shaded—this shading helps greatly the general effect of the coloring. Fine sewing silk matching the ribbons will also be needed, and it will be necessary to have some embroidery silks to be used for parts of the design not suited for the use of ribbon.

The ribbon should be kept entirely on the front of the work, which gives it a raised appearance. For roses and double flowers, the raised effect is further increased by sewing the ribbon in loops, following the outlines of the leaves, and crowding the loops together as closely as possible, so that they form a compact mass. For single flowers and leaves, such as pansies and forget-me-nots, the ribbon is laid flat over the form of the leaf, secured at the extremity of the leaf with sewing silk, and brought back to the center so that the ribbon is doubled. The centers of the flowers are made with raised knots in embroidery silks.



FIREPLACE SCREEN DESIGN FOR PAINTING OR EMBROIDERY.

The floating ribbons are put in with Kensington stitch in single embroidery, as are also the scrolls and conventional parts of the design. In the present instance it is recommended to shade the rolls in rich golden tints and the floating ribbon in pale blue on a white or cream colored art satin. The more colors and variety that can be introduced into the flowers and foliage the better, and there is scope here for individual taste and judgment. —Art Amateur.

THE COMING MEAT FOOD.

The opinion is very generally entertained that the sheep is the most stupid of our domestic animals. Shepherds, however, well know that some sheep possess plenty of sense, and that the sheep's memory is, as a rule, quite as good or better than that of any other farm animal.



HEAD OF A CHOICE SPRING LAMB.

While looking about the stock yards a month or so ago, The Rural New Yorker's artist came upon the lamb whose head is pictured here. It is certainly an intelligent head, and, according to the artist, ought to be an intelligent animal. He was engaged in a work that will, if carried out, bring profit to American farmers. In the words of Rural New Yorker, though he died for the cause, the flavor of his flesh may help to stimulate the demand for good American mutton to such a point that farmers will see their way clearer to meeting it. This was a "spring" lamb—a cross of a South-down and a common ewe. He was one of a choice lot from Virginia that brought first prices and gave such excellent satisfaction that the dealers want "more from the same place."

There is a demand in all our large markets for good mutton, but it is impossible to supply this demand, for the reason that first class mutton cannot be obtained at anything like a reasonable price. The mutton that is sold in the markets does little besides ruining its own reputation. Parties who have eaten Canadian mutton wonder why

such meat cannot be found here. The fact is that too many American farmers have utterly neglected the breeding of mutton sheep. They have bred entirely for wool, and the result is that they have well nigh ruined a very profitable meat industry. It is high time that steps were taken to stop this retrograde movement.

STOCK FEED.

There is a wide difference of opinion among farmers as to the value of apple pomace for cattle food, some claiming for it a very considerable value when fed properly, while others do not consider it worth the handling either for feeding or manure. Those who claim benefits from its use always recommend that it be fed in small quantities and along with other food. It is not advisable to allow cattle to eat their fill of it under any circumstances, and some claim that its use, even in small quantities, causes a shrinkage in milch cows, instead of an increase, as is claimed by others. In this there is about as much evidence on one side as on the other. On account of the acid the pomace contains, it is poisonous to vegetation in its green state, and should not be spread on cultivated land until it has become thoroughly decomposed, so that by the action of the elements the acid has been neutralized. On the whole, it is considered safe to say that it is not of very much general usefulness.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, in a communication to Farmer's Review, says: During the past twenty years I have watched the behavior of the peach when budded on young stalks of the Wild Goose, Miner and other Chickasaw varieties, and have about reached the belief that in some respects they are preferable to peach roots. With a view to drawing out the opinion of others I will say: (1.) That I have not known the borer to attack the peach wood when budded on these stalks above the crown. (2.) I have thought that the peach wood ripened up more perfectly on these stalks and that for this reason the fruit buds would endure a lower winter temperature. (3.) I have believed that the peach would do well on this stalk on soils where it would nearly fail on peach roots.

When the Farmer gets discouraged and stops raising FOOD, what will become of all those who think it a happy thing to prey upon him.

THE METHOD OF KEEPING GRAPES FOR WINTER.

Though quantities of grapes are consumed all through the fall, yet it is to meet the demand at Christmas and New Year's that the vineyardist directs his chief efforts. Preparation begins by producing fruit worth keeping; by good cultivation, thinning out the crop, prompt treatment of mildew, etc. The fruit should be thoroughly ripe; the stems of the clusters lose their rigidity, and the clusters hang directly downward from the vine. In picking, handle by the stem only, and avoid removing the bloom. Lay the clusters in shallow trays, in a single layer only. The trays are taken in a spring vehicle to the fruit house, which is provided with racks, to allow the trays to be placed one above another, but far enough apart to allow of ventilation. The fruit house should be provided with means to control the admission and the exclusion of light, air, temperature, moisture, etc. The grapes may remain in a house of this kind for months, and, when wanted for packing, will be found to be "cured;" i. e., while the berries retain their plumpness, their skins have acquired toughness; they will cling to their stems and can be handled in packing more safely than when freshly gathered. Packing is done in a light room, and all decayed, imperfect, or unripe berries removed with scissors made for the purpose. The kind of packages will depend largely upon the preferences of the market—round or square pasteboard or wooden boxes, holding from one to five pounds. Some growers use paper packets holding a pound each, of which two dozen are packed in a light pine box. Some take great pains to make their packets and boxes very showy, by the use of ornamental gilt or colored papers, fancy labels, etc. In some markets the showy package is greatly remunerative in increasing the price for the fruit. Tight boxes or other packages are preferable to any ventilated ones. In packing in wooden cases the bottoms are opened, and the finest bunches put in, the space being filled with smooth bunches, so as to require some pressure to bring the cover (really the bottom) to its place. When this box is opened, explains American Agriculturist, there will be seen a solid mass of grapes, with those at the top slightly flattened by the pressure.

Rheumatism



"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLI, Eureka, Nevada.

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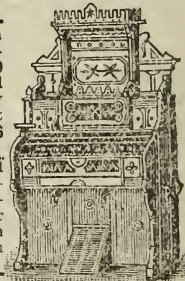
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KEEPING CIDER.

It is a difficult matter to keep cider sweet that is made early in the season, owing partly to the immaturity and imperfections of the fruit, but principally to the tendency to fermentation caused by a warm atmosphere. Some persons use sulphite of lime (not sulphate), one-eighth of an ounce to a gallon of cider; others put a few ounces of mustard seed in each barrel to arrest fermentation at the point desired; others again consider the old time method of scalding to be one of the best and least objectionable. To effect this the cider should, after it has first slightly fermented, be drawn or dipped from the casks, where it has been standing to settle, into large copper kettles or an old copper still, and be heated just up to the boiling point and no longer, when it should be again put into open casks to settle and become cold. It will then be ready to be tightly bunged in barrels and stored away.

During the heating a large quantity of scum will rise to the top to be skimmed off, and during the cooling most of the impurities still held in solution will be deposited as sediment in the bottom of the casks. While cider thus created will afterwards taste slightly of the scalding, it will not be unpleasant to those who like it sweet, and is to be preferred to that in which fermentation has been arrested by mustard seed or chemicals. This process will stop fermentation at the right point to leave it sweet, and will quite thoroughly cleanse it from impurities, but will effect it unfavorably for making into vinegar afterwards. By making the early falling fruit into vinegar and deferring cider making until November, the fruit can all be worked up, and whatever cider is made will be enough better in quality to compensate for the loss in quantity.



Tomatoes may be taken up by the roots and hung up in a greenhouse or other shelter, where many will finish ripening.

There is nothing better for grape posts than red cedar.

There is but one method of treatment for blackberry rust—tear out and burn up every affected cane as soon as noticed.

The spinach sown this autumn for early spring use will be benefited by a mulch of manure.

The outlook from corn and small grains, bringing no cash, adds emphasis to our past opinions and advice in favor of smaller, paying crops.

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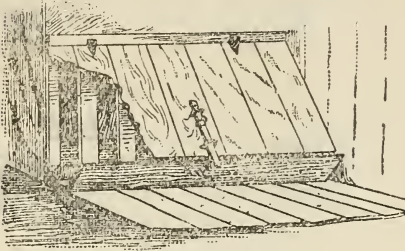
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FOR THE PIG-PEN.

The plan of the trough shown in the annexed illustration was drawn by a New Yorker for "Farm and Fireside."



A GOOD HOG TROUGH.

The claims made for it are that it is a good trough for a permanent pen. The cut fully explains how it is made. The upright pieces prevent the pigs from getting into the trough, and it is easily cleaned from the outside of the pen.

Sheep in Small Flocks.

A member of the Oxford, O., Farmer's club, in some remarks on sheep growing, said: Sheep are profitable and healthy when kept in small flocks. They are good scavengers, and with the exception of ticks and grubs not liable to diseases. For grubs this farmer's preventive is a very simple as well as effective one. It consists of a log with two-inch holes bored into it. Salt is placed therein and the edges of the auger holes are kept smeared with tar. This keeps tar on the sheep's nose and protects against the insect's egg, which produces grubs in the head. His protection against ticks is the "dip," and against scab and foot-rot the exercise of care in buying new stock. He says: "Be careful how you buy stockers at the stockyards."

Hanging Baskets.

Hanging baskets, well filled with healthy, growing plants, are the finest objects in the window garden. For this purpose the dwarf nasturtium is a fitting subject. Fill your basket with light, gravelly soil, put in a few seeds of the desired kind, and keep well watered, and by the time the basket is wanted for its position it will be well filled, and will remain an object of beauty the entire winter.

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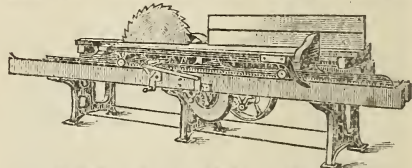
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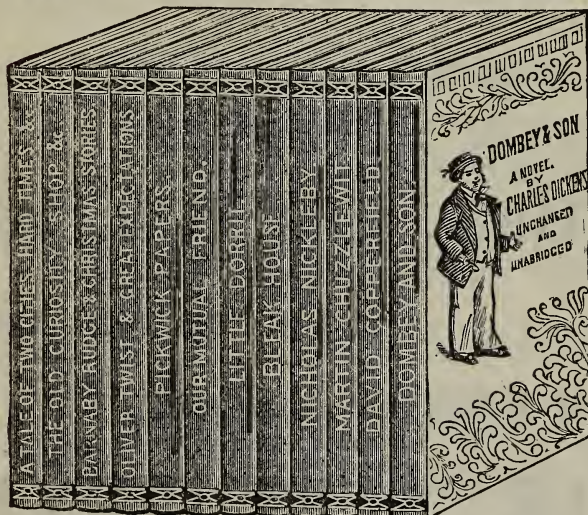
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